

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXV.....No. 184

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22d St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—  
THE EUGENES. Matinee at 12.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LOTTERY TICKET—  
MARRIAGE—NEW YORK FIREMAN. Matinee at 2.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—  
MIRIAM'S LOVE. Matinee at 2.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St.—FER-  
NANDE. Matinee at 2.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIRST NIGHT—  
SWISS SWAINS—DAY AFTER THE FAIR. Matinee at 2.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-  
ner Third St.—Three Performances, at 11, 2 and 5 P. M.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fifth Avenue and  
24th St.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Matinee at 2.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—THE  
DEUCEB—NEW YORK IN SLOES, &c. Matinee at 2.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
GUMBING CLORINDA—ROMEO JAFFIER JE. KING.THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMO VOCAL-  
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—  
FRODO-FRODO—HONEY LEE DON'T FIDDLE ME, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MIN-  
STRELS—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—PLYTO.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th Ave., between 58th and  
60th Sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third Ave.—  
GRAND CONCERT.APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—  
PANDORA OF SONG.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, July 3, 1870.

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12—Advertisements.

CHARLES DICKENS'S MEMORIAL IN CHURCH.—  
The funeral sermon on Charles Dickens, which  
was delivered by Dean Stanley in Westmin-  
ster Abbey on Sunday, the 19th of June, is  
reported in our columns to-day. It was a fine  
pulpit effort, beautifully applicable in the text,  
masterly in its treatment and of pure Christian  
application. St. Luke's embodiment of the  
parable of the rich man and Lazarus was  
chosen by the Dean as his text. It would be  
superfluous to attempt an analysis of its oration,  
as, coming from such a man and on such a  
subject, it will of itself, and as a whole, com-  
mand universal attention on this side of the  
Atlantic.DESCRIBED AT NEWARK.—We call attention  
to an article published in another part of  
to-day's paper on the desecration of the old  
burial ground at Newark, New Jersey, where  
rest the remains of the pioneers and Revolu-  
tionary heroes of that place and the State.  
Americans have been frequently reproached  
for want of veneration to parents, institutions  
and the sacred scenes of the past, and not  
without some reason; but these Newark  
people, who steal the gravestones of their fore-  
fathers for making hog pens, and who use the  
sacred spot where the dead lie for prize fights  
and other vile purposes, lack common decency  
even. If the growth of cities calls for the  
removal of graveyards outside of their limits  
the human ashes that remain in those old  
burial places should be respected. The city  
authorities of Newark ought, for the credit of  
the place, to put a stop to this desecration.

"Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?"

Dr. Newman's Rejoinder to the Mormon  
Elder Pratt.

On Monday, the 25th of April last, we published a special report of an admirable sermon from the Rev. Dr. Newman, against polygamy as a violation of the divine law, the sermon delivered on Sunday, the 24th, in the Methodist Episcopal Metropolitan church, at Washington (the church of President Grant and his family), and on the 30th of May we published a sharp and ingenious reply from the distinguished Mormon Elder Pratt, communicated to us from Great Salt Lake City, in defence of polygamy as a divinely recognized institution. This morning we submit to our readers a rejoinder from Dr. Newman, which, we think, will be read with convincing satisfaction by men and women of all creeds and sects, excepting the irreclaimable devotees of polygamy, free love and their kindred abominations.

Dr. Newman says that it is his purpose to visit California in August, "stopping en route at Salt Lake City, and while there either to preach a series of sermons on the question, 'Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?' or debate the same with Brigham Young. But, inasmuch as Mr. Pratt seems 'eager for the fray,' I accept the earlier opportunity of discussing the same question through the columns of the HERALD, which will have the advantage of greater accuracy of statement and a wider range of influence." Still we trust that the learned Doctor will not abandon his design of meeting the Mormon lion in his den, because there the proposed sermons or discussion of polygamy will doubtless be accepted by the Mormons in the light of a warning by an authorized ambassador from the President of the United States that this scandal of polygamy cannot be indefinitely continued in Utah.

But to this trenchant rejoinder to Elder Pratt. Dr. Newman insists that there is no law in the Bible authorizing polygamy—that all that can be claimed for it is that Moses enacted laws for the regulation of this practice. But what if he did? In Paria the "social evil" is regulated by law, and in this country there are "excise laws" designed to regulate intemperance; but these laws do not involve an approval of either the "social evil" or intemperance. With this point established, Dr. Newman starts again from the divine law of marriage—one man and one woman established in the creation—and proceeds to show that throughout the Bible this original ordinance is maintained as the divine law. But, while defending polygamy, why, inquires Dr. Newman, "why should Mr. Pratt deplore incest?" Why, he asks, when "it is practised by the Mormons of Utah?"—when "it is notoriously true that some Mormons have married a mother and her daughters by a previous husband;" when "in one household may be seen the spectacle of three women—daughter, mother and grandmother—wives of the same man;" and when, from the authority of Hepworth Dixon, in his remarkable book, called "New America," Brigham Young could see no objection to the marriage of brother and sister?

This is bringing the peculiarly repulsive features of Mormon polygamy to judgment; for, in the simple statement of these startling facts under the divinely proclaimed and maintained law of the Bible, Brigham Young and his followers are outlaws. The intermarriage of the sons and daughters of Adam and Eve was in accordance with the intention of the Creator, and there was no law against incest until the promulgation by Moses, twenty-five hundred years after the creation, of the law of consanguinity. The marriage law of one woman and one man, however, was established in Adam and Eve.

The crimes of adultery and polygamy, of which those famous kings of Israel, David and Solomon, were guilty, those crimes which in these two faithless men are held up by Elder Pratt as the highest justification of polygamy, are clearly shown by Dr. Newman as bringing upon those guilty parties and their house the severest condemnations and punishments. We have next a learned exposition of the law and the practice of the ancient Israelites in reference to bastardy, from which we see that the misfortune of an irregular birth did not cut off the man from the highest distinctions. In the case of Jephthah the misfortune was the cause of his expulsion from the great family to which he belonged; but when, in their extremities, they needed his services they recalled him, and, by compact, put him at the head of the State. This argument is followed up to show that for the polygamous sins of David and Solomon their children were not held responsible, and that these individual transgressions, while severely condemned and punished, did not disturb the line of the succession to the Messiah.

Coming down to the Christian dispensation, Dr. Newman, from the writings of St. Paul, makes decisive work of the feeble sophistries of Elder Pratt in defence of polygamy and of his attempt to ridicule the instructions and authority of the great Apostle. Equally conclusive is the exposition of the mistakes of Elder Pratt in attempting to show from the figures of the United States census that so great is the excess of females from fifteen to thirty years of age over males in this country and in other countries, that unless polygamy be allowed a considerable proportion of women must inevitably die unmarried. The statistics given by Dr. Newman upon this head are very interesting and suggestive. We are there shown that the divine institution of marriage calls for something more than the production of offspring—that woman was created as a companion for man; but, even limited to the object of offspring, here as well as in all the elements of power, we see that monogamous nations increase more rapidly than those under the practice of polygamy.

Without further pursuing it, we commend this learned and exhaustive Biblical examination of the subject of polygamy to our readers of all sects and creeds. It is, we think, better than the first discourse from the same author, and the most interesting, instructive, consistent and conclusive exposition of the divine law of husband and wife that we have ever read, from the original innocence of the Garden of Eden down to the "whited sepulchre" of Great Salt Lake City.

EMIGRATION TO NEW YORK.—From Liverpool alone during the month of June eighteen thousand emigrants sailed for America, nine-

tenths of them making New York their destination. This for Liverpool alone! What about Southampton and Glasgow and the thousands of emigrants from Germany and Scandinavia? What about the ports of China and Japan? To this home of the brave and the free, to this land of plenty they come from the East and they come from the West. There is room and work for them all. Let them come in increasing numbers, and God bless them all!

Official Reconstruction in New York.

The President has sent to the Senate four nominations for offices in this city that involve considerable changes in the federal patronage, and are, for this reason, especially important to the politicians, though they are also not without a more legitimate importance to the people. They are, Thomas Murphy for Collector of the Port, Moses H. Grinnell for Naval Officer, Noah Davis for United States District Attorney, and Thomas Hillhouse for Assistant Treasurer. We believe these nominations to be eminently good ones, and such as will subserve the purposes the President has in view in making them. They will certainly secure an honest and efficient administration of the public service, which we regard as the primary consideration. Doubtless they were aimed also to insure greater harmony and unity of action among the several sections of the republican party in this neighborhood, and this is, perhaps, a proper occasion for the President's attention when solicitude for party is in the least likely to be identical with solicitude for the country. Since Mr. Grinnell has been Collector of the Port a ceaseless and bitter criticism of his appointment has been kept up. Only the malignant and mean have made these criticisms personal; for none who have any sense of self-respect venture to impugn that gentleman's integrity and business capacity. But it was a perfectly fair criticism that in the peculiar position of the republican party in this State it could not afford to waste so important a post as the Custom House; and in Mr. Grinnell's occupancy that post was clearly not well economized for party purposes. It seems, therefore, to have been determined at headquarters to make such a change as would give the best use of the patronage here toward inducing among the republicans the harmony that might give them a chance to carry this State. As the President has made this appointment after ample time taken for the study of the political difficulties here—a proverbially knotty point for Presidents—we believe it will be found fitted to secure the good results of greater party unity and power expected of it. Mr. Grinnell will make an excellent Naval Officer and will find the post undoubtedly more congenial to his tastes than the one he leaves. The other appointments are marked by the best judgment that characterizes the President's choice of men.

Dress Fashions and Outdoor Amusement.

Our special fashions writer in Paris describes the scene at Longchamps as it was witnessed on the French Derby day. France is presented to us out of doors, on the turf—amused, brilliant and happy. Napoleon was there. The Empress Eugénie was present also. The Marquise de Gaillet, daughter of the founder of the French Jockey Club, was on the ground. She was attired in almost regal style, and saluted by the sportsmen of France and Navarre, and congratulated generally by the people on the triumph of the winning horse, Sornette, an event in which she took the deepest and most nervous interest, both in its anticipations and realization. Napoleon was on the grand stand—the imperial field tribune. His Majesty appeared in plain costume, cold and unimpassioned in manner, yet affable in his condescension and address. He had had a warning of the destructibility of humanity, for he stood out in a slipshod condition—a very large slit being observable in the upper of one of his boots, and in ominous proximity to his great toe. Gout had been there, and gout is a rather painful premonitor of eternity; erratic in its wandering over the body corporate, but tenacious in its assault when it moves to the gastric region, and commences either to "fight it out on that line" or to "swing around the circle" of the digestive apparatus.

The consolation of France, a star as it were of the East, was by the side of the Emperor, and before and around him. It was the Empress. Eugénie was dressed in a suit of buff poplin and maroon, her tunic being trimmed with Valenciennes lace. The attendance of court ladies was elegant. The Prince Imperial was with his father and mother, eager for the sport, yet inclining slightly towards a closer communion with his father. Speaking generally, dress style, as will be seen by our letter, is considerably "jumbled up" just now in Europe. Fashion will not really "come to rule and order" until after the heat of the weather has abated. Our special writer indicates, however, what people must "do" under the circumstances in color, material and make up; so that even if Old Sol is determined to remain resplendent for a time our earthly beauties may show him how we go on and off, in a "blaze of glory," here below, just about this season of the year, the eve of the glorious Fourth of July.

Religious Contributions.

In our religious department we give a report, in advance of the official documents, of the amount of contributions for religious and benevolent purposes received by the different national and local Protestant societies. It will be seen that for the year ending June 30 the sum received by national societies amounted to nearly six millions and a half, and for local societies, in the aggregate, about two millions.

This large sum is mostly raised from private bequests and donations, showing that a liberal spirit blesses the hearts and moves the hands of our Protestant fellow citizens. The regular private donations of our Catholic friends, the aggregate of which rarely meets the public eye, will swell the amount heavily.

The highest authority of the Presbyterian Church in the United States have determined that the reunion of the Old and New Schools shall be commemorated by a special memorial contribution of five million dollars, and a committee has been appointed to raise the amount by one million free-will offerings of ten cents each for fifty consecutive weeks. This is an easy way of contributing to the funds of the Church, and a proper way of cementing the

bond of union just re-established among our Presbyterian brethren.

Pour forth your offerings, ye benevolent. "Those who cast their bread upon the waters will have it returned in many days."

Congress—Postal Telegraphs.—The Chinese Question in the Senate, Public Lands and Indian Treaties in the House.

Mr. Ramsey, who has had the subject of postal telegraphy under advisement for some time, reported in the Senate yesterday from the Committee on Post Offices a bill to establish a transatlantic postal telegraph service by an American cable. This is a very important measure. We cannot have too many cables nor can we adopt the postal telegraph system too soon. It would be well, however, to experiment in the matter, as many old fogies insist upon experimenting upon everything before adopting it, even so self-evident a proposition as the postal telegraph system, by purchasing some of the lines inside our own limits. Eventually and inevitably all the lines, both land and cable, will be run by the government; but an experiment or two will have a soothing effect on the doubters. The bill to amend the naturalization laws was further considered. Several of the prominent democratic Senators made strong speeches against it, Mr. Thurman insisting that it made naturalization impossible and would discourage immigration, while Mr. Conkling, on the other hand, stated that there was actually nothing in it that was not in the present law. The Senate substitute for the House bill was finally rejected, and the two last sections were pinned on to the House bill as an amendment. The Chinese question came up on a motion of Mr. Sumner to strike out the word white from the naturalization laws. Messrs. Stewart, Corbett and several other prominent Senators from the Pacific coast, both republican and democratic, and also Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, were among those who voted against the amendment on account of the Chinese immigration; but it was carried nevertheless. These dissenting gentlemen are trying to serve two masters, and they find it extremely unsatisfactory work. The present voting population is their predominating lord just now, and while serving them they reject the interests of that large class just looming up upon which this very vote of the Senate proposes to confer the powerful ballot. When the record of their vote is pointed out to them ten years hence they will feel very much like James Brooks felt in the House recently when he was charged with having been a Know Nothing.

The questions of public lands and Indian treaties were the texts of some very important discussions and decisions in the House yesterday. The Senate, as we have frequently seen before during the present session, has a predilection for disposing recklessly of our national domain to begging railroad companies or to other speculative corporations. By these wholesale donations not only are our spare lands fast slipping from our grasp, like the patrimonial acres of a spendthrift, but the honest settlers, who have paid the government prices for their lands, and have made homesteads for themselves and their children on them, are sometimes ejected and find themselves rendered penniless to gratify the craving avarice of the railroad lobby. The House has been almost uniformly opposed to indiscriminate land grants, and Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported several bills on the subject yesterday, which were promptly passed. One of them was entitled a bill for the protection of settlers—not from Indian marauders—but from this rapacious spirit of the lobby and the reckless legislation of the Senate. It provides that a bona fide settler under the Pre-emption or Homestead laws creates a contract between the government and the settler, and the latter claim shall constitute a vested right of property. Another bill was to forbid the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any railroad companies or other set of speculators; for it must be known that the Senate frequently gives away to these lobbyists the reservations which are set aside for the exclusive use of the Indian tribes, as a kind of Ward's Island whereon to raise our national paupers and prevent their preying on the respectable people of the neighborhood. Even these are given away, and the Indian, who is kept within his reservation on pain of being shot if he crosses the line, finds suddenly that there is no line and that the bottom of his reservation has dropped out under him. Then ensue wars and depredations, of course. Mr. Julian's bill on this subject was also promptly passed. Another Indian discussion ensued on the report of the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, the conferees on the part of the Senate having insisted that the exclusive right of determining treaties lay with that body, and that the House has nothing to do with them except to vote the appropriations. The House conferees held this to mean that the appropriations must be voted for whether the House objected to them or not, and they would not accept this view of the case. The House, in the discussion that ensued, seemed pretty much of the opinion of the committee in this matter, and another conference committee was appointed. There has long been a serious disagreement between the House and Senate as to the treaty-making power, and, as the Senate has almost uniformly of late years brought our general government into discredit among friendly foreign Powers by its slovenly mode of dealing with important treaties, it is to be hoped the point which this disagreement has reached now will result in some improvement in the method of making and ratifying treaties. But as to the right of the Senate to make treaties with roving Indian tribes there is but one decision. Such treaties should never be made. Red Cloud recently showed how they are made on the part of the Indian chiefs, and almost any speculator in the Indian ring at Washington can fully as well show how they are made on the part of the white chiefs.

UPTOWN TRAVEL.—We all remember how Supervisor Foley stormed the Tammany Board of Canvassers and made them count him in against their own man. We all admired Foley's pluck and determination at that time, and we are again called upon to admire the same admirable qualities exerted in a new direction. Foley stormed Vanderbilt some time ago for a Madison avenue railroad, and now he has got it.

The July Statement of the Public Debt.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives us another month's statement of the public debt, which is more gratifying than any preceding one since General Grant's administration came into power. According to Mr. Boutwell's figures the debt was decreased in the last month over twenty-eight millions. There is some little confusion in the way the Secretary makes up the account, and it is said the actual decrease of the debt is only something over twenty millions for the month; but in any case the statement is very gratifying. The debt has been reduced since September 1, 1865, six months after the war ended, when it reached the highest point, over three hundred and fifty-seven millions. This is doing very well within five years, particularly when we consider that a vast amount of floating indebtedness arising out of the war has been paid off in that time. But the revenue is swelling more and more from month to month, and the great consideration now is, not how much can be raised to pay the current expenses of the government and a good round sum in liquidation of the debt, but how can we reduce the income. It is much too large at present, and is increasing all the time. We have no doubt that a hundred millions a year could be taken off the burdens of the people through reducing taxation and modifying the tariff, and yet a handsome surplus would remain to be applied to the payment of the debt. Mr. Sherman, the chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, and the Secretary of the Treasury seem to fear the proposed reduction of taxation and assert that the government would be left without a sufficient income; but there need be no fear about that. The resources and wonderful growth and prosperity of the country are such that if a hundred millions of taxes be taken off now it will be necessary at the end of the year to take off still more. A continual and moderate decrease of the debt is all that should be expected at present. In a few years the country can better afford to pay it. The great thing now is to reduce taxation.

A General Indian War.

The Indian war has commenced with a vengeance, Red Cloud's men taking part enthusiastically in it. When they drive the ringbolt of a wagon through a white man's heart, and take out the tendons down his spine for bowstrings, as they did recently, we may well presume that the wrath with which that blood-thirsty warrior led civilization has no wise abated. There is such a general movement all through the Indian countries that more available troops, which were long ago demanded by the aspect of affairs, have been hurried from Eastern garrisons to reinforce General Sheridan. Some of the Sioux, of Winnipeg Territory, have crossed the line and are depredating on American soil. It is reported also that the marauders, when hotly pursued, take refuge in their reservations, where they have supplies enough laid up from the rations granted them by the general government, and where, too, they are safe under the treaties from the vengeance of soldiers or settlers. These facts show that the savage is extending his operations in securing the aid of his Winnipeg brethren, and is improving on the savage art of war in holding his reservations as a base, while he has forgotten nothing of the science of torture as it was taught and practised by his ancestors in Wyoming Valley.

Montpensier and the Spanish Throne.

Montpensier has not given up his idea of being King of Spain. Can we wonder at it? He has done more than any other man to make the revolution a success. But for his money Isabella might still have been on the Spanish throne, and Marfori might have been comfortable in the royal palace at Madrid. Montpensier, as the world has learned, is the most practical of all the members of the family of Louis Philippe. Others of the Orleans House may have more genius and more culture, but Montpensier has shown more pluck than any of them. His *rencontre* with Prince Henri de Bourbon has given us good evidence that "the orange vender of Seville" is no coward. His determination to maintain his position and defend it to the last covers some mysteries which history may yet solve. It is notorious that he has spent money in the revolutionary cause with the distinct understanding that he should be King. It is also notorious that of all the candidates Montpensier can count on the largest number of votes. Knowing these things can we wonder that Montpensier shows fight? At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that Napoleon will not have an Orleanist on the throne of Spain; and Napoleon, it must be remembered, is master of the situation. To us it is plain as noonday that all the mighty influence which Napoleon wields will be put forth to secure the Spanish throne for the Prince of the Asturias. It is not so clear to us that that arrangement will give Spain either peace or prosperity. It will not satisfy the republicans. It will not put down the Carlists. Montpensier may fight against it. We think we see Napoleon's plans and the next Spanish monarch; but we cannot say we yet see the end of Spain's troubles. Civil war is a probability in spite of a coronation or the continuance of a regency.

MR. GRINNELL TENDERED A FOREIGN MISSION.—Among the rumors prevailing, and not without good authority, one is current that Moses H. Grinnell has been tendered the portfolio of Minister to Prussia and that Mr. Bancroft will be recalled. We hardly think that Mr. Grinnell will accept this post, for the reason that he has been so closely identified with the commerce of New York that he would prefer rather to remain at home and serve in a capacity more useful than a foreign mission can confer. While as Collector of the Port of New York he has added considerably to the income of the nation. Such men cannot be spared away from home.

AN INDIAN WAR.—The movements of the Indians have a more threatening appearance than they have assumed before in many years. It is reported as the opinion of General Sherman that Red Cloud meditates striking a great blow with his Sioux; and this is an opinion that should not be without weight. If it be true, as also reported, that all the Indians of the Plains are in an uneasy state and making preparations that look like war, we may soon have upon our hands the last struggle of the red man before his extinction. The struggle

will no doubt be a desperate one, and the Indians will at first strike us heavily, the more especially as all our important posts in the Indian country are represented to be in a poor condition and insufficiently garrisoned.

The President's Tour.

General Grant left this city yesterday for Hartford, Conn., where he is the guest of ex-Governor Jewell. We give a full report of his trip in another part of the paper this morning. Everywhere along his route he was enthusiastically received, the people of all political denominations turning out heartily to welcome not only the President or the General but the man; for although our people naturally entertain that high respect for the chief magistrate which his office should always command, and feel the greatest gratitude to the commanding officer of the armies that rescued the republic at its hour of need, the unpretentious and democratic bearing of General Grant in his private relations and his straightforward course as a public officer have also strongly endeared him personally to the hearts of the people. We have never been among those who cavilled at his taking recreation in journeying about among the people. On the contrary, we believe that the President of a government of the people like ours should not hold himself aloof from the people, but that he should mingle among them and study their wants and resources. This trip especially is one that we can commend, for he goes to celebrate his Fourth of July with the people of the good old Commonwealth of Connecticut, and in comparison with the action of the Senate, which has declined to adjourn over that sacred day, his example is a brilliant one.

The Monday Herald and the Sermons—How London Wonders.

In another place in this day's HERALD will be found an amusing article from the *London Saturday Review*, based upon our Monday issue, which reproduces for the benefit of millions the sermons of the previous day. Our sermon reports and our photographs of the churches which here have begotten so many imitators have evidently tickled the London people immensely, and, according to the *Saturday Review*, they are likely to produce in London not only a revival of religion, but a revival of the press. It is not the first time that our enterprise has filled London journalists with wonder and inspired them with envy. They cannot get over our gigantic efforts in journalism during our late war. They reflect with amazement on our Abyssinian enterprise—an enterprise for which the *London Times* and the British government more than once confessed themselves deeply indebted. They cannot understand why our eyes should be everywhere, and why our news should always be the freshest and the best. In this new preaching enterprise they see fresh proof of our undying inventiveness and our sympathy with the incipient movements of the age. The *Saturday Review*, the most advanced organ of public opinion in Great Britain, begins to catch its inspiration from our pages. Books about America and, of course, about New York are abundant. But the *Saturday Reviewers* have to confess that there is only one mirror in which the New World can be properly seen, and that that mirror is the NEW YORK HERALD. We can tell our London friends that if they live long enough they will see greater wonders than even these. We are but in the infancy of our enterprise. If London newspapers do not give us better evidence that the field is occupied, we seriously meditate coming to the rescue, and doing for London what we have now for over thirty years been doing for New York. A London Sunday inside and outside the churches is worth photographing. It will pay, and therefore it must be done. We commend the article referred to above to all our readers.

IT MUST BE THE GOUT.—The Paris *Figaro*, the cleverest newspaper in the French capital, and, although habitually fond of fun, not a bad friend of the empire and the Emperor, has been prosecuted for a violation of the Press law. The particular offence, it is said, was the publication of a false anecdote of the Emperor and the late Earl of Clarendon. What was the anecdote? Did it relate to Solferino or Sadowa? Did it refer to the fact that the Emperor is occasionally afflicted with the gout? The gout, we do think, must have been at the bottom of this prosecution. Gouty is a bad qualification for an empire.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Brilliant as the talents of an artist may be, bright the prospects and sterling the qualifications, summer time is unfavorable for a debut. Surrounded, however, by all the disadvantages of elements that could possibly bar the success of even a well known individual, Miss Linda Dietz made her first professional appearance at Mr. Daly's charming theatre last evening in "Fernande," as Genette. She was naturally timid, but she had not long been before the footlights when her graceful carriage, charming yet modest bearing, immediately won the admiration of the audience. The part of Genette is a trying one, and for an experienced artist. The ladylike demeanor and elegance of expression which the role demands seemed perfectly natural to Miss Dietz, and, although at times she may have spoken with excusable rapidity, she most assuredly created quite a favorable impression. In fact she interpreted the character as one who thoroughly understood the rôle from an artistic point of view. She succeeded admirably, and throughout her splendid effort was greeted with cordial tokens of applause. Seldom has any young lady made such a triumph under such adverse circumstances; for surrounding her at every step were talented artists, unequalled in the metropolis. Miss Dietz may have a little to learn, but her successful debut is a promising omen for her means that histrionic triumphs are yet in store for her. Gifted with all the accomplishments that could adorn an actress, and having the advantage of a superb voice, she is a splendid natural to Miss Dietz, and, although at times she may have spoken with excusable rapidity, she most assuredly created quite a favorable impression. In fact she interpreted the rôle from an artistic point of view. She succeeded admirably, and throughout her splendid effort was greeted with cordial tokens of applause. 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